

I have the further honor to propose that, if the foregoing is acceptable, this letter and your affirmative letter in reply shall constitute an agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to amend the Agreement which shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

JULIUS L. KATZ,
Head of U.S. Delegation.

[INFORMAL TRANSLATION]

October 31, 1990.

Dear Mr. Katz:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter of September 26, 1990 which reads as follows:

[See text of Ambassador Katz's letter.]

I have the further honor to confirm that your proposal is acceptable, and that your letter and this letter in reply constitute an agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to amend the Agreement which shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

/s/

YURI N. CHUMAKOV,
Head of Soviet Delegation.

Proclamation 6321 of August 12, 1991

National Senior Citizens Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Many a poet and philosopher has reverently described it as "the autumn of life," or the rich twilight that eventually follows the glorious day of youth. Today, however, millions of American seniors are changing the way we view old age. Far from fading into the sunset, these men and women are serving as brilliant points of light in their communities. They are serving others through a host of volunteer programs and personal acts of kindness; they are sharing their ample knowledge and experience in the workplace; and they are quietly enriching their families with a wealth of love and wisdom. Across the United States, older Americans are proving that the senior years—like any other season in life—hold great opportunities and rewards of their own.

Today an estimated 42 million Americans are aged 60 and older, and their numbers are growing steadily. The United States Department of Health and Human Services reports that America now has the second largest population of older people in the world. On this occasion, as we

gratefully salute our Nation's senior citizens—the majority of whom are healthy and active—we also recognize those older Americans who need special assistance.

Through the United States Administration on Aging, and through the vast network of State and regional agencies on aging, our Nation is working to provide senior citizens with the opportunities and services that they need and deserve. Many of our efforts are designed to assist elderly Americans who do not have a family member to help care for them. We are also working to provide support to older Americans who serve as primary caregivers for an ill or disabled spouse, parent, or other elderly relative. These efforts underscore our respect for older Americans and our determination to ensure that they are able to live with dignity, comfort, and security.

In honor of those who have given so much to succeeding generations, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 181, has designated August 18, 1991, as "National Senior Citizens Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 18, 1991, as National Senior Citizens Day. I call on all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of our Nation's senior citizens.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6322 of August 15, 1991

National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Sarcoidosis, a disease that affects many of our fellow citizens and people around the world, remains shrouded in mystery. Skin-related symptoms of this chronic, multi-system disease were first recognized more than 100 years ago; however, the effects of sarcoidosis on other bodily organs were not observed until the first quarter of this century. Today researchers are still trying to learn more about the cause and the nature of this affliction.

Sarcoidosis can strike people of all races and of all ages, but, according to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, it is most common among black Americans who are between the ages of 20 and 40. While no cause has yet been identified, it is thought that heredity predisposes some individuals to the disease. Intensive research during the past decade has not only supported this belief but also en-